UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (BROOKLYN)

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BARTLETT, et al.,

:Case No.: 19-cv-0007

Plaintiff, :Brooklyn, New York :November 18, 2024

V.

:12:08 p.m. - 1:03 p.m.

SOCIETE GENERALE de BANQUE : au LIBAN S.A.L., et al.;

Defendants.:

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE TARYN A. MERKL UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff: OSEN LLC Robert Bartlett BY: Gary M. Osen, Esq. Michael Radine, Esq.

Ari Ungar, Esq.

Cindy Schlanger, Esq.

1900 Moore Street - Suite 272

Hackensack, NJ 07601

For Plaintiff: MOTLEY RICE LLC

BY: John M. Eubanks, Esq. 28 Bridgeside Boulevard

Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

For Defendant: ASHCROFT LAW FIRM, LLC Societe Generale BY: Michael Sullivan,

BY: Michael Sullivan, Esq.

Brian Leske, Esq.

200 State Street Boston, MA 02109

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; Transcript produced by transcription service

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1	Арре	earances (Continued)
2	For Defendant:	
3	Fransabank S.A.L.	BY: Michael H. McGinley, Esq. Tamer Mallat, Esq. Jonathan Streeter, Esq.
4		Julia Shea, Esq. 2929 Arch Street
5		Philadelphia, PA 19104
6	For Defendant: Middle East	SQUIRE PATTON BOGGS LLP BY: Mitchell Rand Berger, Esq.
7	Africa Bank	Gassan A. Baloul, Esq. Joseph S. Alonzo, Esq.
8		Alex Hyman, Esq. 1211 Avenue of the Americas
9		New York, New York 10036
10	For Defendant: Byblos Bank	DLA PIPER LLP US BY: Samantha Chaifetz, Esq.
11		Erin Collins, Esq. Anthony Coles, Esq.
12		1251 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10020
13	For Defendant:	MAYER BROWN, LLP
14 15	Bank Audi	BY: Brendan Harrington, Esq. 1221 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10020
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	AMM TRANSCRIP	TION SERVICE 631.334.1445

THE DEPUTY CLERK: This is civil cause for

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2 a discovery conference; Docket: 19-cv-0007, 3 Bartlett, et al. v. Societe Generale de Banque au Liban S.A.L., et al. 4 5 Before asking the parties to state their appearance, I would like to note the following: 6 7 Persons granted remote access to 8 proceedings are reminded of the general prohibition 9 against photographing, recording and rebroadcasting of court proceedings. Violation of these 10 11 prohibitions may result in sanctions, including 12 removal of court-issued media credentials, restrict 13 entry to future hearings, denial of entry to future 14 hearings, or any other sanctions deemed necessary by 15 the Court. 16 Will the parties please state their 17 appearances for the record, starting with the 18 plaintiff. MR. OSEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 19 20 It's Gary Osen on behalf of the Bartlett plaintiffs. 21 I'm joined today by my colleagues, Ari Ungar, Cindy 22 Schlanger, Michael Radine, as well as my colleague 23 from Motley Rice, John Eubanks. 24 THE COURT: Great. Good afternoon to 25 everybody. And I'm just not -- I was curious, who AMM TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE 631.334.1445

1 is taking the lead on behalf of the defendants 2 today? MR. McGINLEY: Hi, Your Honor. 3 This is Mike McGinley from Dechert LLP. We represent BLOM 4 5 Bank, Fransabank and Bank Audi, and I've been designated to take the lead. But, obviously, if any 6 of my colleagues from the other banks wants to add 7 or correct anything I have to say, they're always 8 9 welcome to jump in. 10 THE COURT: All right. Well, thank you for 11 that, Mr. McGinley. And I certainly want to make a 12 full record of everybody who is here. I'm not 13 trying to call folks out of order. I just wanted to 14 know who is taking the lead. So I'm just making 15 sure we get all of the appearances. 16 So let me just get back to the docket. 17 navigated away to look something up in the Miller 18 case and lo and behold, I thought I had the docket 19 up, it's back up. But, as you know, it takes a 20 while to get to the defendants. So just give me one 21 second. 22 MR. McGINLEY: And, Your Honor, while 23 you're doing that, I can introduce my colleagues, 24 Jonathan Streeter and Tamer Mallat and Julia Shea

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from Dechert.

1	THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon to
2	all of you.
3	MR. OSEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	Judge
5	THE COURT: Feels like ECF is misbehaving
6	on purpose. Just give me one more second.
7	All right. Finally, we got to the
8	defendants. All right. So we have gotten
9	Mr. McGinley's clients.
10	Who is here on behalf of Societe Generale?
11	MR. SULLIVAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
12	Michael Sullivan and Brian Leske from the Ashcroft
13	firm.
14	THE COURT: Okay. And are you representing
15	anybody else for today's purposes?
16	MR. SULLIVAN: We are not, Your Honor, just
17	SGBL.
18	THE COURT: All right. And we've already
19	covered Fransabank, correct, Mr. McGinley?
20	MR. McGINLEY: That's correct, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Middle East Bank Africa S.A.L.?
22	MR. BERGER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
23	This is Mitchell Berger from Squire Patton Boggs and
24	we represent MEAB Bank. I'm here with my
25	colleagues, Gassan Baloul, Joseph Alonzo and Alex

1	Hyman. And if Your Honor is checking through the
2	docket, we also represent Fenicia Bank and LGB Bank,
3	formerly known as Lebanon & Gulf Bank.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that.
5	We've already covered BLOM Bank in the form of
6	Mr. McGinley's team.
7	And on behalf of Byblos Bank, who do we
8	have?
9	MS. CHAIFETZ: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
10	Samantha Chaifetz from DLA Piper. I'm joined here
11	today by my colleagues, Anthony Coles and Erin
12	Collins.
13	THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon to
14	all of you. And
15	MS. CHAIFETZ: I'll note the other banks we
16	represent.
17	THE COURT: Oh, please, yes.
17 18	THE COURT: Oh, please, yes. MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut
18	MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut
18 19	MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut and Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries, BBAC.
18 19 20	MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut and Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries, BBAC. THE COURT: And for Bank Audi S.A.L.?
18 19 20 21	MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut and Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries, BBAC. THE COURT: And for Bank Audi S.A.L.? MR. McGINLEY: That's us, Your Honor.
18 19 20 21 22	MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut and Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries, BBAC. THE COURT: And for Bank Audi S.A.L.? MR. McGINLEY: That's us, Your Honor. Dechert represents Bank Audi as well.
18 19 20 21 22 23	MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut and Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries, BBAC. THE COURT: And for Bank Audi S.A.L.? MR. McGINLEY: That's us, Your Honor. Dechert represents Bank Audi as well. THE COURT: Yes, I see you. You're third
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	MS. CHAIFETZ: We represent Bank of Beirut and Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries, BBAC. THE COURT: And for Bank Audi S.A.L.? MR. McGINLEY: That's us, Your Honor. Dechert represents Bank Audi as well. THE COURT: Yes, I see you. You're third on the list.

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      so thank you for that, Ms. Chaifetz.
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               Did we get a Lebanon & Gulf Bank
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      representative yet?
               MR. BERGER: Yes, Your Honor. Mitchell
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     Berger, Squire Patton Boggs, Lebanon & Gulf Bank,
     now known as LGB Bank.
 6
 7
               THE COURT: Okay. Yes. I have you here
 8
      for all three, right; MEAB, Fenicia and LGB?
 9
               MR. BERGER: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
11
               And you have Banque Libano-Française,
12
     Mr. McGinley, or no?
13
               No. It's from Mayer Brown.
14
               Do we have anybody here for Banque Libano?
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               MR. HARRINGTON: Yes, Your Honor. I
16
      apologize. This is Brendan Harrington. I'm
17
      representing -- or here from Mayer Brown,
18
      representing Banque Libano-Française today.
19
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
20
               And Jammal is excused from discovery.
21
     might be it -- is somebody here from -- Mr. Baasiri
22
      is out of the case. Is there anybody who needs to
23
      state their appearance who hasn't?
24
               All right. I think that's everybody.
25
     Although I don't know that I've gotten quite
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everybody, but I trust that Ms. Chan and my very capable law clerk have.

So we're here, as the parties know, in an effort to try to figure out, sort of, a reasonable plan with regard to attempting to continue the discovery in this case. I received a letter from the Osen firm in mid-September requesting that we set at that point what would have been, in my view, a very short deadline for the determination or reporting back to the Court of whether or not the defendants were going to comply with the March 31, 2023 memorandum and order overruling the Lebanese Bank secrecy objections.

At that point, that would have given them 11 days. I declined to enter that deadline. And upon reviewing the motion, determined that it would really be best if we got together for a conference to discuss each side's proposed paths forward and try to reach some sort of reasonable conclusion as to what makes logistical and practical sense in trying to continue the discovery here.

I don't know whether or not the discovery schedule is impacted at all based upon the deadline that had been sought to respond to the third amended complaint, or whether or not the substantive

1 proceedings will impact the discovery schedule, and 2 if so, in what way. So I'm curious to hear the parties' thoughts on that as well. 3 So, Mr. Osen, this was, of course, 4 5 initiated with your letter, so would you like to start, sir? 6 7 MR. OSEN: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. 8 This is Gary Osen; again, Osen LLC for the 9 plaintiffs. 10 Just, sort of, to frame where we are 11 procedurally, Your Honor, of course, overruled the 12 bank secrecy objections in March of 2023. That was 13 followed by a narrow production order for purposes 14 of allowing the defendants to seek letters rogatory from Lebanon. The defendants did not seek review of 15 16 Your Honor's ruling overruling bank secrecy 17 objection, so that is the law of the case here. 18 So the issue then comes to what happens 19 next. And, of course, this past summer, after 20 approximately a year, the Lebanese government 21 advised that they were declining the Court's request 22 under letters rogatory, and that then led to the 23 letter exchange that Your Honor referenced earlier. So the defendants have indicated to us that 24 25 they are in the process of -- at the time, they were

about to commence the waiver process. They're now in the middle of that process, but only as it applies to the entities listed in the letters rogatory request, not based on a larger universe of relevant account holders or potential account holders.

So, first and foremost, and keeping, I think, with what was done in the Miller case, Miller v. Arab Bank, as well as other bank secrecy cases that we've been involved with, the first step after the process is -- come to this, sort of, standpoint is for the Court to issue a production order that is not a narrow one, tailored for the purposes of letters rogatory, but one which sets forth basically what the defendants' obligations are under Rule 26 discovery.

And so we have proposed to the defendant that we set a schedule to meet and confer. We would begin by providing them with a proposed production order. They would then review it, raise any objections. We meet and confer. And then at the end of that process, we would either submit a joint production order, which we've achieved in a couple of cases, or competing proposed orders, and then the Court can decide what the scope of discovery ought

to be. And that process then allows the defendant to fully pursue waivers, not just for a narrow subset of customers, but for all of the Rule 26 discovery that is implicated in this case.

And so that is essentially the proposal we have on the table. We've had some limited discussion about that. Happy to elaborate further, but that's, I think, the sort of baseline request that we have.

THE COURT: All right. So I have reviewed the *Miller* order that you made reference to in the letter. And I think one of the challenges that we have in this case, Mr. Osen, as compared to *Miller* is really, on some level, volume.

And can you shed a little bit of light on what you would expect this broader order to cover, because my recollection is that your original proposed, sort of, annexes or appendices to the letters rogatory requests to Lebanon would have involved hundreds and hundreds of names from every single entity, regardless of knowledge of whether they had any relevant records. And I expressed concerns about that back in that process as to whether or not this was, sort of, a blunderbuss approach. And I still have those questions.

1	I have reviewed the annexes that are
2	attached to the order compelling production that was
3	issued on April 14, 2023 in the Miller case. And
4	that's at case number: 18-cv-2192. It's assigned to
5	Judge Gonzalez and Judge Kuo, and Judge Kuo issued
6	the order. And here, you know, the lists are, you
7	know, a little bit more reasonable in length. You
8	know, the longest list seems to be about 75 names or
9	so.
10	So how does the volume compare in Miller to
11	this case, Mr. Osen, and how would we manage this?
12	MR. OSEN: So, first of all, Your Honor, I
13	think the if I remember correctly and it's
14	been a while, but I think the list in Miller of
15	customers that were sought was, I think, 687. Don't
16	hold me to that because I don't have it at the top
17	of my head, but that number stands out to me.
18	THE COURT: That may be the total.
19	MR. OSEN: Yeah.
20	THE COURT: But the specified lists of
21	production with regard to each category as to
22	specific defendants and specific groups seem more
23	tailored than the original annexes that you included
24	here, but you know the facts better than me.
25	MR. OSEN: Yeah. Yes, Your Honor. It's
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obviously a different case when you're dealing with one defendant rather than 11 in discovery here, so that's certainly true.

One of the differences between Miller and this case is that Miller, of course, was a sort of follow-on case to the Linde v. Arab Bank case. And if you -- if Your Honor looks at the production order, I think it's May 7, 2007 -- we obviously can provide that to the Court -- in Linde that was far more expansive than anything contemplated here, and that was for just one defendant.

But it got narrowed in Miller because we had the benefit of at least some discovery in the Linde case and, therefore, could identify with much greater specificity, even at the discovery stage, where the likely responsive accounts were going to be. Here, obviously, we have some indication of that. As a result of third-party discovery in this case, we can, sort of, confirm some subset of the account holders. But, as is inevitably the case in most Rule 26 discovery, we know what the universe of, in this case, Hezbollah-related persons and entities are, including many dozens, if not hundreds, that have been designated by the United States government. But we can't know without

discovery which bank holds which accounts.

And, of course, we tried just for -originally -- Your Honor may vaguely recall, we had
originally tried through interrogatories to get some
kind of sense of the quantity, the number of account
holders, without disclosure of the specific names.
That process got derailed and ultimately postponed
while this bank secrecy issue was being resolved.
So it's hard to know how many customers.

And, of course, there's another wrinkle.

And I apologize, Your Honor, because I realize this isn't normal discovery. But keep in mind that, in a typical case where we're engaged with a defendant, there's, sort of, an initial process of figuring out what search terms are going to be used on what systems to identify the account holders, and, sort of, all that kind of ESI discovery process that we all know and love.

That's not going to happen here because obviously we won't -- for bank secrecy reasons, there won't be a full exchange on, you know, which accounts are being searched, how it's being searched, you know. There's inevitably less transparency when you have bank secrecy considerations.

So the best that we can do, and this is what we suggested to the defendant, is that we would take the third amended complaint, take the entities that are identified in there and work off of the, sort of, major Hezbollah operatives and organizations that are identified in the complaint, come up with a revised list based on the third amended complaint.

And then, you know, they can tell us -- I know each bank previously in response to our discovery requests, had slightly different responses about how they keep records, how many paper records they have versus electronic records and so forth. So we'd have to have that discussion to make sure that we're simultaneously capturing what we need, but also recognizing the burden that that entails.

But the key ingredient to this is that the burden really only applies if the banks intend to comply and produce records. If they stand on their bank secrecy objections after being overruled, then ultimately the production order should be as comprehensive as possible because it's going to reflect the universe of what Rule 26 allows without consideration of, you know, whether you're trying to retrieve paper records from an archive because

you're not doing it anyway. So there's no burden other than the search process for the account customer name.

So it's all very unusual and, sort of, outside of the box. Obviously, we've done it in a number of different cases, so we have some familiarity with the challenges presented, including in Miller. But at the end of the day, the way that the Court both in Linde and then ultimately in Miller approached it was to give us basically what we asked for with the determination, of course, that the requests were appropriate under Rule 26. And then, you know, what the defendants do with that, whether it's in the form of waivers or ultimate production is obviously in their hands and in the hands of their customers.

I'll just say to, sort of, wrap this up, that, you know, ultimately the best outcome for us is for the defendants to come back and say, yeah, we have tons and tons of records and we're going to produce them, but this category or that category is too burdensome because, you know, it's too remote to search or it's too this or that. That's the sort of normal discovery conversations that we like to have.

In the bank secrecy context, that generally

doesn't occur unless the defendant, as it did in the Crédit Lyonnais case and the NatWest case, after being -- having their objections overruled, decide to produce.

So when that happens, you get more of a conventional discovery process. And when that doesn't happen, then, you know, we take what we can get. If there's a waiver, we'll take the records that are produced. But at the end of the day, the Court then has to consider what the prejudice is to the defense — to the plaintiffs in not having the majority of the records, and has to then consider what remedy to fashion for that prejudice.

THE COURT: Understood. All right.

So, Mr. McGinley, we've talked about a lot of things, me and Mr. Osen. I'm sure you have a lot of responses and thoughts. I am curious what your views are on one of the top questions that the plaintiff raised, which is the anticipated timing by which the defendant banks will be prepared to advise the Court about your intentions vis-à-vis complying with the March 31, 2023 order overruling the bank secrecy objections.

And, of course, that pertains to somewhat more limited set of documents than was perhaps

anticipated by the plaintiffs at the outset, but the reasoning would attend to a larger set if the plaintiffs were able to establish relevance and proportionality.

So, Mr. McGinley, where are the banks? Are you prepared to represent, kind of, everyone's thoughts on the bank secrecy question, or do I need to go bank by bank?

MR. McGINLEY: So I think, Your Honor, I can offer a response to Mr. Osen and address that question, I think, in part through what our proposal is in terms of where we go next, because I think that our approach is that we fully intend to and want to be able to achieve 100 percent compliance with the Court's discovery order, without having to make the decision necessarily of whether we will unilaterally — whether any bank unilaterally will have to breach or otherwise deal with bank secrecy.

And the reason why we think that's possible is we've had a fair amount of success with the waiver process. I'm prepared to talk to you in detail about that. I think in the Court's order, you asked us to come prepared to do so. We also think that there may be additional steps, even after the waiver process has played out, that would allow

us to perhaps go back to the SIC with more targeted and detailed information about specific accounts where there wasn't waiver, such that we may be able to obtain waiver from the SIC and get -- and hopefully get to a point where the universe is either null for maybe some banks or that it's so small that an informed decision can be made at that point rather than in, as Your Honor said, a sort of blunderbuss manner of, well, will we stand on bank secrecy overall.

And I think that what the Court set forth in your discovery order last year was this balanced and phased approach that took into account the fact that the plaintiffs' proposal at that time, and I think this new proposal, is just disproportionate.

And I think if you look at Your Honor's opinion, pages 17 and 18, the reason why we ended up with Annexes A and B, which, you know, largely derive from the plaintiffs' own indications, is that the Court said, you know, because we're dealing with bank secrecy, we're going to pursue information on these limited subsets.

And so what we've done is -- our clients have sought waivers from those individuals and customers, and we've had some success, as I

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indicated. Obviously, the last two months in Lebanon have changed dramatically, and the process has become slightly more difficult and -- or at least it takes longer than we were originally seeing over the summer, so we would ask for some understanding in terms of timing on that basis. If the Court would like, I can give a top-level indication of where things stand with waivers at the moment, but I don't want to jump ahead if Your Honor has other questions. THE COURT: I'd certainly welcome a top-level indication. MR. McGINLEY: So, as of today, the moving defendants have secured signed customer waivers from 67 customers listed in the Annex A and Annex B of the Court's order. I can tell you that there's a number of alleged customers in those annexes that the defendants have determined were not account holders of theirs. It's a little trickier to identify who those are because identifying who those are can, in turn, then reveal who were account holders and potentially in violation of bank secrecy. So we do hope at some point to be able to

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share that more detailed information with the other

side in an appropriate fashion. But if you take into account -- by our calculations, if you take into account -- essentially, remove those who we think were not account holders, we're seeing a success rate somewhere in the 25 to 30 percent. And that's not to indicate that the remaining alleged customers have all said no.

In fact, the vast majority of the folks who fall into the bucket, who didn't grant waivers, we just have not been able to locate or contact despite diligence. In some instances, there are defunct businesses or individuals who have become aged. So there are various factors at play.

We think that continuing the waiver process will continue to yield fruit. I can say just with respect to one of my clients in the past week, we've secured two more waivers. And with respect to another one of my clients, we have -- they have received verbal indications that a customer would waive, but because of the conflict and displacement and other logistical factors, have not been able to obtain written confirmation yet.

So we think this process is working and is working in a way that perhaps the Court and the parties didn't contemplate last year at the time of

the discovery order. We also think that if we continue down this road, we can get to a point where maybe we have a much narrower list, where we can go back to the SIC.

As Your Honor I'm sure noticed, and we pointed out in our letters, the response from the SIC has a paragraph that says that if the Court -- or we think if the parties, frankly, can come back to it with more detailed allegations about specific individuals, that it would consider those, but that -- you know, presented only with the names, that it wasn't choosing to waive bank secrecy at that time.

So we're -- we have confidence that we can get to a very small universe, if not a null set, with respect to some or all defendants that would prevent the need to have some kind of grand declaration of whether or not defendants stand on bank secrecy.

And I think -- oh, and the other thing I would say, and we've said this to plaintiffs, is that we will begin identifying those who waived. In fact, for our three clients, we gave those names this morning to Mr. Osen and his team.

And we would begin rolling productions

because we understand there's a desire to get discovery underway. We're not seeking to use the waiver process or a return to the SIC as any form of delay, but instead as a way to accomplish discovery and to accomplish it in a way that can hopefully get as close as possible to 100 percent without having to force the bank secrecy issue, which I don't think anybody really wants to force.

And so we would propose that we continue seeking waivers. We had initially in September indicated we thought that by mid-December we could have substantial completion. Because of what's happened in the last two months, we would ask for more time. We would respectfully ask for -- until June of next year to continue seeking waivers.

But very importantly, I want to emphasize that will not delay our production and efforts to meet and confer with the plaintiffs on those who have provided waivers in that meantime. And then as that process unfolds, we would seek to get to the -- you know, towards a point where we may go back to the SIC at some point next year.

THE COURT: All right. So there's a lot there to think about and to chew on.

Could you also comment on Mr. Osen's

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proposal that the parties meet to discuss this broader discovery order, Mr. McGinley?

MR. McGINLEY: Sure, Your Honor.

Obviously, if you ask us to meet, we're always happy to meet. We think it's premature. We think that Your Honor set forth a very balanced and reasonable discovery plan that was phased and that was narrowed.

Certainly, I would say, Your Honor, that expanding it in a way that does not have customers tied to the alleged -- the banks that they allegedly banked with would be precisely the approach that Your Honor rejected last year. And so if there's an effort to add those named in the third amended complaint, we think if you were to -- if we were to take that approach, it would have to be tied in the same way that the annexes, A and B, were tied to banks where there were allegations of a customer relationship. Otherwise, you're adding hundreds and hundreds of people to every bank. And we think that's just disproportionate, particularly at this phase, without any indication by the plaintiffs as to why they believe that discovery is relevant and proportional.

Of course, they've now filed four

complaints. If they had reason to believe that certain individuals or entities were connected with the bank, they were capable of pleading that, and we think, at a bare minimum, that would have to be the line that would be drawn.

But our general position is, we're pretty far along the way on seeking waivers and taking it in the phase that Your Honor initially set forth.

But, absolutely, we think just adding every individual named in the third amended complaint for every single defendant would just create precisely the disproportionate and blunderbuss approach that Your Honor has already rejected at this stage.

THE COURT: Mr. McGinley, I completely recall writing that opinion, of course. It was a detailed one. And I do still have deep skepticism about the blunderbuss approach, as I have styled it, not on paper, but in these conferences.

But at the same time, how is Mr. Osen to know which bank to ask for records if there is evidence that certain individual or entity is being financed and that there are finances flowing in their direction, you know, without specificity available in the public domain due to bank secrecy, due to the fact that it's foreign banking practices

and other reasons that he would not have access or be privy to that information? How is he supposed to figure out which bank is servicing whom?

MR. McGINLEY: So I think, Your Honor, you dealt with this in that opinion. And, of course, I don't need to tell you what you said. But I think the notion of the phased and narrowed approach is that you conduct the first phase of discovery.

There may be things that lead Mr. Osen to think that he should ask about other potential customers or individuals by virtue of what he discovers during that discovery. And, of course, Mr. Osen has conducted third-party discovery for the past year. Presumably, the new allegations in the fourth amended complaint are informed by that.

And I actually think there may even be -have been a footnote in your opinion, footnote
number 15 that, sort of, recognizes that that's the
whole virtue of a phased process, is that you begin
with the alleged customers that the plaintiffs have
reason to believe under Rule 11 that they can make
an allegation. You can conduct discovery there.

That reduces the potential bank secrecy burden on the defendant, and then -- and, therefore, serves comity principles. And then if there are

specific reasons why a plaintiff might say, oh, we think that we may also want discovery on X, Y and Z, they can present those to the defendants, and, if necessary, to the Court, just as you would in any other context under Rule 26.

THE COURT: Great. So your counterproposal, if I'm understanding it correctly, is that you would like to get an extension of time to figure out the scope of the universe of persons and entities that are prepared to waive, and you're seeking until June of next year for that, but you will commence disclosing the documents that you have permission to disclose thus far.

And you do not object to continuing to meet and confer with Mr. Osen as to possibility of expanding discovery in a phased way?

I mean, I'm just trying to understand your actual plan because waiting, you know, seven more months to be -- sort of, be similar to where we are now seems frustrating for all involved, frankly, Mr. McGinley.

MR. McGINLEY: I understand that, Your Honor. I don't mean to suggest that we would just be waiting. I think what we're trying to indicate to you is that we are actively seeking the

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opportunity to provide discovery, obviously, without being forced to decide whether we have to violate bank secrecy, if there are ways or alternative means to do so. I've indicated we are willing to meet and confer with Mr. Osen with the obvious -- and I -hopefully, you take this as I intend it, respectfully, with the emphatic caveat that just blowing the doors open, we think, is inconsistent with the approach that was set forth in Your Honor's order. And so if you would like us to meet and confer with Mr. Osen on a narrower approach, we're happy to do so. Our starting position is we think that sticking with the Court's order from last year is the right approach. But, of course, if Your Honor wishes us to meet and confer, we are willing to do that. THE COURT: So, Mr. Osen, I certainly don't want to guess your opinion, but I have a feeling I know, at least, elements of it. What would you like to say in response to Mr. McGinley? MR. OSEN: Sure. Just a couple things, briefly, Your Honor. First of all, Your Honor knows better than

we do the contents of your own decision from March of last year. But as we understood it, the phased approach that Mr. McGinley references is precisely the approach taken by other courts, including Judge Cohen-Miller, to provide a platform for the defendant to seek letters rogatory and to make that process more easily digestible on the very reasonable theory that if you provide a narrower set of names and scope and that is approved, you could always go back for more. And if it's rejected, you know that the wider and more appropriate broad production order is certainly going to be rejected.

So that was, I think -- I think Your Honor expressly said in your decision that you thought the Miller case was instructive on that, on that score. And so what we're seeking now is precisely the kind of production order that the Court entered in the Miller case, and, frankly, a much broader one that was entered in the Linde case and beyond.

And, again, the purpose of that is to set the parameters of what needs to be pursued. And, right now what the defendants have done is to take Your Honor's narrower production order for purposes of letters rogatory and defined that as the universe for discovery.

So we would propose and I'll come back
to a couple of other points very briefly, but we
would propose that we submit our draft order to the
defendants by around December 2nd, we meet and
confer the 9th or the 10th. Gives them a week or
more to bat it around. And then by December 18th,
we either have a joint proposal or we submit our
competing proposals for the more comprehensive
production order.
I'll just say two
THE COURT: Mr. Osen, I just want to
MR. OSEN: Go ahead.
THE COURT: I just want to react to one
comment.
MR. OSEN: Go ahead.
THE COURT: So the purpose of the narrower
list that I permitted after as a result of the
March 31, 2023 opinion was not, as you intimate, to
test the waters with regard to what Lebanon was
likely to do or, frankly, what the defendants were
likely to do, but rather it is how I view my
obligations under the Aérospatiale case out of the
Supreme Court. And I'm just going to read it to
you.
And the Supreme Court made it very clear
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that "the line between reasonableness and unreasonable in each case must be drawn by the trial court."

And "American courts, in supervising pretrial proceedings, shall exercise special vigilance to protect foreign litigants from the danger that unnecessarily or unduly burdensome discovery may place them in a disadvantageous position. Judicial supervision of discovery should always seek to minimize its costs and inconvenience and to prevent improper uses of discovery requests. When it is necessary to seek evidence abroad, however, the district court must supervise pretrial proceedings particularly closely to prevent discovery abuses."

And it goes on and on and on. So this was not to test the waters. This was to ensure that we were exercising appropriate comity when dealing with foreign entities and ensuring that we do not put foreign defendants in a position where they are faced with the Hobson's choice.

And Mr. McGinley has stated more than once today that it is the defendants' view that that's what you're seeking, to put them into -- sort of, get them painted into the corner so that they can

seek sanctions. I mean, this has been a theme throughout this litigation.

And I'm not suggesting what your true motivations are. I truly hope that discovery will happen here and that you'll get the information you're seeking so that the case can be adjudicated on the merits, but please don't misunderstand the purpose or the spirit of that footnote 15 and what it was intended to convey and why.

MR. OSEN: I appreciate that, Your Honor, and thank you for that.

I think the two points I would make, not directly in response to that, but really to frame the overall question is this: Your Honor also said in your order that the defendants were free to seek waivers for customers at that time, in March of 2023. They've chosen to wait until after the letters rogatory process was exhausted.

Obviously, that's water under the bridge, but that's another year that went by without a waiver process and without a single document being produced. We're now heading into year six of this case, and as far as I'm aware, the defendants haven't produced a single document. That is, believe it or not, even surprising relative to the

Linde v. Arab Bank case.

THE COURT: I saw in your letter, you described the timeline with regard to those other cases. And, you know, I am very concerned.

I also note -- and you can tell me,

Mr. Osen, if I'm wrong. I feel like a lot of the

delays in this case were before my time, in terms of

the interlocutory appeals to the circuit, I mean,

and waiting on the circuit -- not in this case, but

waiting on circuit rulings in other cases.

I mean, is that a source of delay that was not present in those other matters?

MR. OSEN: It varies, Your Honor. I think the main takeaway here is not why we've had delay until now, but just the reality that that's where we're at.

And so to just address one other question or point raised by Mr. McGinley on that score, we don't object, to be clear, to them having an ongoing waiver process through June of next year. For us, that's not an issue. And, frankly, you know, if they came back to the Court in May of next year and said, we have, you know, hope of getting X number of additional waivers and productions, we would be fine with that.

The issue is, what is the universe, the playing field under which this entire process is undertaken?

We can only state what has occurred in other cases that have been adjudicated on these issues. And in those cases, there is a -- call it comprehensive production order which forms the basis for determining what the universe of compliance is, otherwise, it's a continuously moving, shifting field because even if you got 100 percent compliance and production for the entities under the document production order issued for the letters rogatory, that would be a small fraction of our case.

THE COURT: I understand that, but I also have serious questions about your so-called universal production. Like what? The universe -- how can you possibly ascertain the universe when, by your own admission, you have not received any documents from the defendants?

And this is my concern, Mr. McGinley. I gave the defendants some grace and some time in the March order to get some documents flowing so that we could start to see the lay of the land.

Normally, bank subpoenas should be actually issued to banks that have the records, right? And I

am not in favor of issuing a bank subpoena to a bank with, you know, a rider that has 600, 700 names on it when there's no basis to reach the conclusion that that bank is servicing those individuals and/or entities, only to have it result in what in my view would be an unduly burdensome discovery request and in violation of my obligations in supervising this type of complex discovery involving foreign entities.

So finding the middle ground that you can defend as relevant and proportional, Mr. Osen, is the burden that's going to fall on the plaintiff.

But Mr. McGinley, in the absence of any productions from the defense, he can't proceed. And so this is unacceptable. And this is one of the reasons I wanted to get everybody on the phone.

The goal in March was -- which is 18 months ago already -- just get things unstuck so that we could start to see the lay of the land. And if you get bank records that show transactions that indicate that so and so is also being serviced by this bank and that there are transactions with this other entity, you can start to get your arms around the universe of information.

But, Mr. Osen, I don't foresee a discovery

order coming from me that would put 11 foreign defendants -- I think it was three-quarters of the banking industry of Lebanon -- in the position of violating potentially my order with a gigantic rider that's unsupported by any evidence. It's not going to happen, Mr. Osen. So you can rush it all you want, you're going to get a no.

MR. OSEN: I'm not trying to rush anything, Your Honor. I'm five years into this without a document.

THE COURT: I understand, but you're asking for December 18th or so to submit a proposed order without reference to knowledge of what the documents are likely to show. And my personal perspective on this, having read the Supreme Court case law and all of the cases cited in my opinion with a fine-toothed comb in arriving at that opinion, is that that's not consistent with what I'm supposed to be doing when dealing with foreign entities.

MR. OSEN: Well, that's fine, Your Honor, but we'd still want to brief that. You could then deny us, and then we have a record of it because our view is different on that subject.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you would need something pretty powerful to undo the Supreme Court.

1 Mr. McGinley, what do you think is 2 realistic in terms of when discovery can really 3 start to flow and when the parties would be prepared to meaningfully meet and confer with regard to 4 5 coming up with a more, sort of, broad-based or universal perspective on what the discovery in this 6 7 case is going to look like? I mean, my concern is that, you know, 8 Mr. Osen is going to want absolutely everything, and 9 10 the defendants are going to want to keep it as 11 constrained as possible, and I get that. But 12 neither approach is likely to be the appropriate 13 balance and proportional to the needs of the case. 14 So how do we actually get there, 15 Mr. McGinley? 16 MR. McGINLEY: I understand that, 17 Your Honor. And what we are proposing is on a 18 rolling basis, I think, quite soon. You know, obviously, the one issue we're 19 20 all dealing with is the ongoing situation in 21 Lebanon, but we think that with respect to, sort of, electronic -- easily obtainable, electronic, 22 23 automated records like bank statements, we can begin 24 producing those. I don't want to speak for every bank 25 AMM TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE 631.334.1445

1	because everybody's situation is different, but we
2	think within the next few months, perhaps even
3	weeks, we can begin producing those documents for
4	those who have waived.
5	THE COURT: And when would you have when
6	do you think it's realistic to meet and confer with
7	plaintiffs to work towards a broader discovery
8	order?
9	MR. McGINLEY: The only reason I pause is I
10	just don't want to say something out of turn with my
11	friends from the various other banks, but I think in
12	the beginning of the new year, we can begin meeting
13	and conferring because I think that, at that point,
14	we will have begun productions, as I just described,
15	and I think there will be some basis on which for us
16	to begin speaking with them at that point.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Osen, what's your reaction
18	to that?
19	MR. OSEN: Your Honor, I don't have
20	anything else to add.
21	THE COURT: Okay. So I think we should
22	look at some I think we should pull out the
23	calendar and look at some dates.
24	So first request, which Ms. Osen indicated
25	he does not object to, is moving the final deadline
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1	for the defendants to provide an indication as to,
2	kind of, where everything stands vis-à-vis the
3	waiver process.
4	What's a date that you would like,
5	Mr. McGinley?
6	MR. McGINLEY: We had proposed June. To be
7	frank with Your Honor, I'm not sure the specific
8	date within June is as important as just having that
9	window of time. So I'm just pulling up June here.
10	Perhaps June 14th, and then we meet and
11	confer.
12	THE COURT: 14th is a Saturday.
13	MR. McGINLEY: Oh, sorry. 13th. 13th.
14	June 13th. Although, Friday the 13th may not be the
15	luckiest.
16	Why don't we say just because I'm a
17	superstitious Irishman, why don't we say June 12th.
18	And then we would commit to meeting and confer with
19	the plaintiffs by the 25th.
20	THE COURT: So June 12th will be the report
21	back on where things shook out vis-à-vis the waiver
22	process; is that right, Mr. McGinley?
23	MR. McGINLEY: That's right, Your Honor.
24	And we appreciate Mr. Osen saying that if
25	it turns out there's a small handful left and we

want to continue pursuing them, that he would be graceful at that point, but I think we can put on the calendar the 12th as the date on which we inform the plaintiffs where things have shaken out.

THE COURT: Okay.

And, you know, I would like a brief status report on that date as well. It doesn't need to be as detailed as whatever you provide to Mr. Osen.

Obviously, I'm not as in the weeds vis-à-vis which exact bank accounts are at issue, but I would like to just have some sort of an update by June 12th as to where things stand.

With regard to meet -- well, the next date

I want to set is a deadline for the parties to

commence their conversations with regard to a

proposed broader discovery order. And we all knew

this day was coming. And so the question is, what

does this discovery need to include? What is

realistic to include?

I don't know, Mr. Osen, without seeing your request, obviously, whether or not it's going to be relevant and proportional or whether it's going to be unduly burdensome within the meaning of the Supreme Court's interpretation of how we need to be extra vigilant and careful in cases involving

1	foreign entities, but when is a realistic date for
2	the parties to commence their conversations about
3	that, Mr. McGinley?
4	MR. McGINLEY: Again, I'm only hesitating
5	because I'm speaking in some sense on behalf of
6	three banks, but I know I am the designated
7	representative, so I would welcome anybody to jump
8	in and tell me if they disagree with me, but I think
9	I would pick a date in February to begin that
10	conversation.
11	THE COURT: I was thinking January.
12	Mr. Osen suggested December, and he will be
13	submitting to you a proposed order.
14	Mr. Osen, when would you be able to
15	circulate your proposed order?
16	MR. OSEN: Well, I think we proposed
17	December 2nd, but, obviously, if we're going to have
18	this meet and confer in January or February, we can
19	push that date out.
20	THE COURT: To when?
21	MR. OSEN: I guess, if it's a January date,
22	Your Honor, we can submit our proposal to them on
23	December 18th.
24	THE COURT: Does that work for you,
25	Mr. McGinley?

1 MR. McGINLEY: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Obviously, I recognize that that's one week before the Christmas holiday, and a 3 lot of schools are off. If people have child-care 4 5 obligations and family commitments, I suspect a lot of people will be in and out in between the 23rd and 6 the 1st or the 2nd. 7 8 So what are we looking at in terms of 9 mid-January for commencing meet and confer? I 10 recognize there are 11 defendants. I recognize that 11 the banks are based in Lebanon. Can the parties commence their meet and 12 13 confer no later than -- I feel like January 17th 14 even is cutting it short because of the holidays. 15 January 24th, Mr. McGinley? 16 MR. McGINLEY: I think that would be fine 17 with us, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Any objections from any other banks? 19 20 Okay. So we'll have -- direct the parties 21 to commence the meet and confer with regard to the proposed discovery order by January 24, 2025. 22 23 And from there, I'm not going to submit --I'm not going to propose a specific deadline by 24 25 which the proposed discovery order will need to be

1	submitted because I don't want to necessarily put an
2	artificial end to the parties' meet and confer
3	process. I trust Mr. Osen will keep the case moving
4	along. I know he wants to do that.
5	Mr. Osen, do you want me to have a firm
6	deadline, or do you think we you guys can work on
7	your meet and confer? Or I can get a status report,
8	perhaps, by the end of February.
9	What do you think is realistic, sir,
10	Mr. Osen?
11	MR. OSEN: Sure, I think a deadline would
12	be appropriate at the end of February.
13	And, Your Honor, if we are close or we're
14	still conferring on it, obviously, we can ask the
15	Court for an extension.
16	THE COURT: All right. And in the interim,
17	I'm going to direct all of the defendants to start
18	their discovery productions on the current records
19	that are available for production forthwith. No
20	more delays, guys. We've had a protective order in
21	place for a very long time.
22	If you have a reasonable number of customer
23	waivers, the time is now to start to produce that
24	discovery to Mr. Osen. It will certainly, perhaps,
25	inform the conversation with regard to which banks

may be burdened with additional discovery requests or not. So there is a benefit for all parties to getting this discovery process underway before Mr. Osen posits his larger discovery order that could increase all defendants' potential search and response obligations, depending upon whether or not I find his request to be relevant and proportional to the needs of the case or unduly burdensome, which we may need to engage another round of briefing about, depending upon how much discovery has been done such that the order is well informed or ill informed. And that's the problem.

You guys have had a year and a half to disclose this discovery. And I recognize that you're working with the letters rogatory process, but that nothing about that process prevented anybody from getting customer waivers. Nothing ever prevented anybody from getting customer waivers. And so we're not going to continue to kick the can down the road.

As Mr. Osen has indicated, this case is six years old. I recognize there are some procedural history aspects of this case that distinguish it from Linde and Miller and the other cases, COVID being one of them for this case, not Linde. But

1	Miller, also over COVID, but that's not an excuse.
2	It's too old.
3	So everybody needs to get this stuff
4	moving. And if we are not able to produce
5	discovery, the defendants well know how that could
6	all shake out down the road with regard to Rule 37.
7	Mr. Osen, are there any other dates that
8	you think we should set today?
9	MR. OSEN: Not that I can think of,
10	Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Mr. McGinley, any other dates
12	that you think we should set today?
13	MR. McGINLEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
14	THE COURT: Anybody else have any dates
15	they wanted to set, or questions? Anybody from any
16	bank?
17	Okay. Mr. Osen, what else should we try to
18	accomplish today?
19	MR. OSEN: I think that's really it on my
20	agenda. I don't have anything else, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Mr. McGinley?
22	MR. McGINLEY: I agree, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: All right. I want to thank you
24	all. I know this is a complicated situation, and I
25	know that you're all working hard under complicated

circumstances, particularly given the geopolitical situation in Lebanon right now. But I do hope that we can move this along and that we can try to get some discovery flowing so that we're all better informed in the new year. With that, I probably won't see most of you before the holidays. I hope you have a good holiday season, that hopefully many of you are able to take a little bit of time off and enjoy the holidays. So see you in the new year. MR. OSEN: Thank you, Your Honor.